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United Christian Youth Movement

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The CALL

TO UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH ACTION

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A Summary Report

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Prepared by:

The United Christian Youth Movement
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SOME OBSERVATIONS. . . .

on The Call to United Christian Youth Action

by
A. Wilson Cheek, Executive Secretary
The United Christian Youth Movement

Three and a half months have passed since February 3, 1952--the day that marked the culmination of The Call and the beginning of the program of united Christian youth action. This period has been long enough, I think, to gain some perspective in terms of evaluating The Call and to determine to some extent how lasting its effects will be in terms of cooperative activities among the Christian youth of our nation. A year from now a similar evaluation will be more valid. Indeed, data are being gathered from Call field workers, state and denominational youth leaders, and community Call leaders, with a view to making a thorough-going analysis of why The Call fell so far short of its numerical goals, and what enabled it to be so valuable in the lives of many individuals who responded to it. The findings of such an analysis will undoubtedly prove valuable to youth leaders in appraising the effectiveness of our present patterns of denominational and interdenominational youth work.

Meanwhile, let's examine some of the facts in hand, recognizing that the vantage point of the national office has many limitations in seeing all of the factors involved. On the other hand, the national office is in a position to sense something of the pulse of all sections of the country.

WHAT DOES THE STATISTICAL REPORT REVEAL?

Both the summary report setting forth by states the number of Call observances, the number of young people responding, and the amount of the contributions, and the report on denominational participation, deserve careful study. Two generalizations can immediately be drawn:

1. The percentage of response in well-organized states is not as much greater than in states with no state councils as might be expected. Indeed, there are a number of cases where the difference is in favor of the states without councils. Similarly, the response in small towns was proportionately greater than in highly organized metropolitan areas.

   Does this suggest that the organized states have so many activities that a major activity like The Call cannot, by force of circumstances, receive the attention it deserves? Does it suggest an insensitivity on the part of those of us in professional positions to the inherent values of a program like The Call? Do we tend to view every activity as "just another program"? Conversely, do the leaders in unorganized states have fewer demands made on them, accounting thereby for more effort being devoted to The Call?

2. The report on denominational response is based on a large sampling, but cannot be viewed as completely accurate. It does suggest, however, that the percentage of response by the major cooperating denominations is in line with the relative size of their respective constituencies. Denominational promotion of The Call was fairly uniform.

   The percentage of response among young people of denominations cooperating only slightly or not at all at the national level is relatively high.

   Does this suggest that young people of the churches in a community are apt to cooperate locally without regard for the national policies of their denominations? If this is true, how is it to be viewed?

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Turning to the actual figures, it is observed that only 16.4%, or 164,383 young people, of the goal of 1,000,000 committed youth was reached; only 11.1%, or $111,309.96, of the goal of one million dollars was reached; and 19%, or 1,937, of the goal of 10,000 Call observances was reached.

These percentages suggest that The Call was an utter failure. A year ago many of the young people and their adult leaders planning and carrying out The Call were prone to view such a prospect as an impossibility and certainly would have thought such a small percentage of the goals would indicate complete failure. One of the amazing things about The Call is that all across the country the young people and the adults who work with them, though genuinely sorry for the small response, are virtually unanimous in their appreciation of what has been accomplished through The Call.

Is this merely rationalization? Apparently not, in light of the many evidences of new strength and vitality that The Call has brought to youth work in scores upon scores of communities.

Nevertheless, "Why was such a small percentage of the goal reached?" is a question that needs to be answered, if, indeed, the answer or answers can be found.

WAS "THE DREAM" VALID?

During "the year of preparation" dozens of letters were received from pastors asking about the scriptural soundness" of The Call. One such inquiry stated, "Tell me how The Call was conceived, and I will know whether or not it is of God." When this pastor heard the story, he was convinced it was of God.

Surely the essence of The Call--calling our youth to a deepened commitment to Jesus Christ--was divinely inspired. "The Dream" of reaching one million youth in one mighty effort may have been a mixture of divine inspiration and human ambition. Whether or not the Gospel can be effectively spread on a mass scale is an old question that can stand fresh examination in relation to The Call. It would appear that the spiritual depths which The Call sounded were comprehended only by young people who seriously lived with The Call many days. It was not easily transmitted in committee meetings of one night, or in an observance on one day.

Be it to the credit of many young people who did not respond to The Call that they recognized the strenuous demands it made in personal religious disciplines and were honest in admitting that they were not prepared to make such a commitment. Reports from all over seem to indicate that most of the young people responding to The Call did so with real seriousness of purpose.

WERE THE PLANS WELL LAID?

National leaders drafted the plans for translating "The Dream" into The Call to United Christian Youth Action. Theoretically, state leaders shared in the making of the plans. Practically speaking, they did not share in making the plans to the extent that their help was needed in carrying out the plans. This is a knotty problem, but one that needs to be faced more realistically whenever a program of the magnitude of The Call is projected.

The plan called for the commitment on the part of young people to be made in an interdenominational community service. In the initial stages of the planning, this seemed sound and necessary. It was a principle scrupulously advocated throughout the promotional period. Was this sound? Might it not have been more natural to expect a young person to deepen his commitment to Jesus Christ in the setting of his own church? Would this have weakened or strengthened his participation in interdenominational activities in the community? Questions such as these need to be faced if similar programs are projected in the future.

WAS THE PROMOTION SOUND?

The returns seem to suggest that there were weaknesses in the promotion. It is expected that data being gathered will help to uncover these weaknesses. Even now, however, certain observations can be made.

The organizational structure for promotion depended by and large on denominations promoting The Call separately among their respective young people, and designating representatives to come together to form Call Committees in the states and communities to carry out the plans for the Call service and the program of united action. It proved difficult to synchronize these two operations. For example, in many areas there were young people who had learned about The Call but with no denominational guidance in seeing that official representatives were sent to Call Committees. A part of this was apparently due to failure to take denominational state directors fully into account in terms of specific requests.

Promotion hinged to a large extent on the thirty-four Call field workers and four youth associates. Everyone seems to agree that this was one of the most valuable aspects of The Call, and was much sounder than employing a professional promotional organization. The field workers deserve a tremendous amount of credit for truly heroic efforts. Adult leaders, however, apparently committed too much of the hard task of interpretation and organization to the young people.

Initial reactions to the printed promotional materials were good. Major pieces, such as the Handbook for State Call Committees and the Manual for Community Call Committees, with use, however, proved to be too complicated because of the multiplicity of simple procedures they contained.

It is clearly evident that the denominational publications are not read to the extent we would like to assume. This is apparently true of pastors as well as young people. Field workers repeatedly reported that local young people and pastors knew little or nothing about The Call, despite the millions of pages that denominational publications carried. Dr. Gilbert Close, former youth director of the Presbyterian Church in the USA, former chairman of the Committee on Youth Work, and an adult adviser to the national Call Committee, now a pastor on the West Coast, reported: "It has been revealing to have seen The Call from the national office and from the local church. After writing about The Call for eighteen months in Our Job, Today, Presbyterian Life, and our pastors' journal, Monday Morning, this experience was quite a shock. I was given ten minutes at Presbytery meeting to talk on The Call. The response was enthusiastic, but my fellow-ministers asked, 'Why haven't we heard of this before!'"

WHAT'S HAPPENING NOW?

The program of united Christian youth action is going forward in many places. It is impossible to convey an accurate picture, but here are some revealing facts.

Nearly fifty per cent of the communities reporting Call observances have reported the selection of an action project. Youth evangelism through the United Christian Youth Mission and community service through Weekend Work Camping are proving equally popular, with world Christian citizenship through Open House to the World not far behind. The sale of action manuals indicates something of the spread. Through April 30, the manuals had been sold in the following quantities:

Youth Evangelism through United Christian Youth Missions	6,113
Community Service through Weekend Work Camping	6,150
World Christian Citizenship through Open House to the World	5,300

Thorough planning for any one of the action projects involves many weeks, which means there are comparatively few action projects actually completed. The action program

is becoming a part of the regular program of local Christian Youth Councils, rather than being a "special activity." This, of course, is as it should be.

One of the most encouraging results of The Call is the fact that several states have formed Christian Youth Councils, or are in the process of doing so; e.g., Wisconsin, Tennessee, and Texas. A half dozen others have the matter under serious consideration. Similarly, an unknown number of local Christian youth councils are being formed. New Jersey, for example, reports 52 new Christian youth councils as a result of The Call. Judging from the requests for help and the sale of the manual, Christian Youth in Cooperative Action, this number runs into the hundreds. Sales of this manual, which is a guide for organizing a local Christian youth council, for the period of February 15 through April 30, 1952, total 1,002 copies.

WHAT ARE THE PROBLEMS?

The problems created by the small financial returns are manifold. Fortunately, there is a will on every hand to face the problems with determination to find ways of meeting them, but their solution in most cases is drastic curtailment of needed program, or a very long-range plan for meeting our obligations.

World Action - Hopes of young people in more than thirty countries for financial support of projects were raised in anticipation of $260,000 from Call funds for this purpose. Dozens of projects have been eliminated, and the amounts for the few to receive support from the $5,315.52 available have been drastically reduced.

An appeal to denominational and state youth councils has resulted in what will likely be twenty to thirty dollars annually for world youth projects. In other words, we may achieve in a decade what we had hoped to accomplish in a year. Executives in a position to give substance to this plan are urged to give it an A-1 rating for generous support.

United Fellowship of Protestants - The U.F.P. is well under way, but the $45,000 expected from The Call is but a mere $817.77. The General Commission on Chaplains is making an effort to cope with this problem. Boards of Christian Education advocated the formation of the U.F.P., and it is hoped they will feel a keen sense of responsibility to make financial appropriations to help continue it.

National Action - Plans for the national radio program have been laid aside until other ways can be found to finance it. This has been one of the greatest disappointments to the young people.

Financial returns do not allow the proposed expansion in social education and youth council services. Additional funds are being sought to continue UCYM's share of the youth evangelism program. One of the problems that is most vexing is the increased demand for field service, when the staff for Call follow-up is but a fraction of the staff for Call promotion.

State Action - The funds for state action, when divided among the 48 states, become quite small for most of the states. In many cases the amount does not cover actual cash outlays. This means that some projected plans for trained leadership must be laid aside. It is earnestly hoped that state denominational groups will provide the necessary financial support to conserve and extend the values of The Call.

WHAT ARE THE ABIDING VALUES?

Shortly after February 3, 1952, Charles Turner, who served as coordinator for The Call, compiled what he believed to be some of the abiding values. The passing of three months has served to support the accuracy of his insight. They are repeated here for the record:

- In many states where there was no cooperative youth work before, there now exists a real spirit and desire for cooperation.

- The Call has helped strengthen and initiate youth work in many local churches and communities which had no youth work at all.

- Cooperative youth work has attracted the attention of adult denominational and ecumenical leadership.

- Cooperative youth work has been strengthened organizationally by The Call's promotion and organization.

- The Call has given the UCYM a status which it has not had before in church life and in the eyes of the public.

- The UCYM has matured through this experience, and those involved have learned many valuable facts and developed new ideas.

- The Call has helped to promote understanding and to clarify the relationship between denominational and interdenominational youth work.

- The ecumenical experience has found its place centered in the local community.

Another abiding value is "My Covenant With God," which will undoubtedly be used by many young people for years to come:

> "Believing that God's power is my strength, because of my faith in Jesus Christ, I join with other youth in a united effort to demonstrate the significance and the power of the Christian fellowship.
>
> For us there is no alternative but to serve God in every moment of our lives, to treat all men as brothers, to work toward the day when suffering and strife will be replaced with cooperation and love and when peace shall abide in place of war.
>
> We are not alone in this task. The strength of Christ is ours. Divine resources flow through us, and human fellowship sustains us as we give ourselves to the Church of Christ and its mission in the world."

CONCLUSIONS

1. The experience of planning The Call to United Christian Youth Action was in itself a great training program for a large number of young people who give promise of being stalwart Christian leaders of the Church.
2. The investment of time and money brought dividends in terms of strengthening Christian youth work to a degree that could not have been achieved in any other way. The young people themselves paid for the program, since all underwriting was returned. The adult church would do well to provide, as a part of their regular program of Christian education, necessary funds to carry forward such projects.
3. The task of a vital Christian ministry to the youth of this nation is an enormous responsibility which the churches, neither separately nor collectively, have been able to date to carry forward successfully.
4. Every generation of senior high young people should have the experience of planning and carrying through some Christian cooperative youth project comparable in significance to The Call to United Christian Youth Action.
5. The experience of The Call by national, state, and local adult leaders has quickened their consecration to the high task of leading youth to a full acceptance of Christ and the practice of Christian principles in all of life's relationships.

AUC:pr/5/15/52

An Abbreviated Statistical Report

on

The Call to United Christian Youth Action

The following totals represent all reports received through April 30:

Number of communities	1,937
*Number of young people	164,383
Contributions	$111,309.96
*Average attendance	84.8
Average contribution	67.7¢

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Total funds received			$111,309.96
Promotional expenditures			94,954.51
BALANCE (for Action Projects)			16,355.45
World Action (37.5%)		6,133.29	
World Youth Projects	(32.5% - $5,315.52)		
United Fellowship of Protestants	(5% - $817.77)		
National Action (31.25%)		5,111.08	
Call Follow-up Program	($2,611.08)		
United Christian Youth Missions	($2,500.00)		
**State Action (31.25%)		5,111.08	
			$ 16,355.45

* - Communities did not report attendance uniformly. Actual attendance was far in excess of this number.

** - To be divided among the states in proportion to their returns, as indicated in the Report by States.

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Report on the

Promotional Expenditures

THE CALL TO UNITED CHRISTIAN YOUTH ACTION
(November 1, 1950 - April 30, 1952)

Item	Budget	Expenditures
Salaries	$14,300.00	$10,068.08
Pensions Social Security Hospitalization	1,144.00	154.44
Travel	6,000.00	6,153.67
Rent	1,500.00	1,800.00
Council Services	11,084.00	4,126.81
Office Equipment and Supplies	3,250.00	3,222.81
Postage and Express	4,940.00	7,085.98
Mimeographing	750.00	998.07
Telephone and Telegraph	2,000.00	1,923.17
Literature	22,375.00	25,115.06
Public Relations	500.00	211.20
Flip Charts	3,000.00	1,418.00
Film Strips	3,000.00	692.16
Radio and Television	6,090.00	1,240.40
Four Youth Associates	10,000.00	8,332.50
34 Field Workers	30,000.00	21,713.60
Miscellaneous	2,000.00	698.56
TOTALS	$ 121,933.00	$ 94,954.51

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REPORT BY STATES

	Quotas	% of Nat'l Goal	No. of Communities	Number of Youth	% of State Quota	% of Total Number	Amount of Money	% of State Quota	% of Total Funds	Amount Ret'd
Alabama	20,000	2.0%	16	1,216	6.08%	.74%	$ 622.80	3.11%	.56%	$ 28.62
Arizona	6,000	.6	8	568	9.46	.34	503.46	8.39	.45	23.00
Arkansas	15,000	1.5	14	1,171	7.81	.71	587.42	3.92	.53	27.09
Colorado	10,000	1.0	13	839	8.39	.51	793.96	7.94	.71	36.29
Connecticut	20,000	2.0	33	4,170	20.85	2.54	3,095.77	15.48	2.78	142.09
N. California & W. Nevada	40,000	4.0	40	3,568	8.92	2.17	1,851.45	4.63	1.66	84.84
S. California	60,000	6.0	23	1,924	3.21	1.17	1,070.54	1.78	.96	49.07
Florida	20,000	2.0	27	3,168	15.84	1.93	1,997.61	9.99	1.80	92.00
Georgia	20,000	2.0	17	1,628	8.14	.99	822.91	4.11	.74	37.82
Idaho	3,000	.3	8	462	15.40	.28	402.93	13.43	.36	18.40
Illinois	60,000	6.0	61	2,815	4.69	1.71	2,282.62	3.80	2.05	104.78
Chicago	30,000	3.0	29	2,283	7.61	1.39	1,909.65	6.36	1.72	87.91
Indiana	50,000	5.0	88	8,043	16.09	4.89	5,666.75	11.33	5.09	260.15
Iowa	25,000	2.5	83	4,359	17.44	2.65	3,291.39	13.16	2.96	151.29
Kansas	18,000	1.8	89	4,357	24.20	2.65	3,105.72	17.25	2.79	142.60
Kentucky	20,000	2.0	33	3,395	16.97	2.06	1,889.93	9.45	1.70	86.89
Louisiana	20,000	2.0	19	788	3.94	.48	483.32	2.42	.43	21.98

	Quotas	% of Nat'l Goal	No. of Communities	Number of Youth	% of State Quota	% of Total Number	Amount of Money	% of State Quota	% of Total Funds	Amount Ret'd
Maine	10,000	1.0%	10	1,022	10.22%	.62%	$ 388.87	3.88%	.35%	$ 17.89
Maryland-Delaware	28,000	2.8	21	3,106	11.09	1.89	1,718.11	6.14	1.54	78.71
Massachusetts	50,000	5.0	40	3,645	7.29	2.22	2,489.32	4.98	2.24	114.49
Michigan	65,000	6.5	43	4,822	7.42	2.93	3,350.43	5.15	3.01	153.84
Minnesota	25,000	2.5	37	3,336	13.34	2.03	1,892.67	7.57	1.70	86.89
Mississippi	15,000	1.5	12	341	2.27	.21	280.15	1.87	.25	12.78
Missouri	50,000	5.0	40	2,111	4.22	1.28	1,690.84	3.38	1.52	77.69
Montana	5,000	.5	18	936	18.72	.57	616.13	12.32	.55	28.11
Nebraska	13,000	1.3	42	2,504	19.26	1.52	1,631.71	12.55	1.47	75.13
New Hampshire	5,000	5.0	13	780	15.60	.47	552.05	11.04	.50	25.56
New Jersey	40,000	4.0	52	5,097	12.74	3.10	3,068.09	7.67	2.76	141.07
New Mexico	2,000	2.0	3	289	14.45	.17	81.90	4.09	.07	3.58
New York	80,000	8.0	58	5,797	7.25	3.53	3,653.52	4.57	3.28	167.64
New York City	30,000	3.0	17	2,175	7.25	1.32	1,293.20	4.31	1.16	59.29
North Carolina	35,000	3.5	53	4,470	12.77	2.72	2,817.86	8.05	2.53	129.31
North Dakota	6,000	6.0	15	397	6.62	.24	346.11	5.77	.31	15.84
Ohio	80,000	8.0	180	16,453	20.57	10.01	12,536.67	15.67	11.26	575.51
Oklahoma	20,000	2.0	40	4,678	23.39	2.84	2,785.75	13.93	2.50	127.78
Oregon	8,000	8.0	19	1,672	20.90	1.02	867.74	10.85	.78	39.87

	Quotas	% of Nat'l Goal	No. of Communities	Number of Youth	% of State Quota	% of Total Number	Amount of Money	% of State Quota	% of Total Funds	Amount Ret'd
Pennsylvania	110,000	11.0%	202	22,111	20.10%	13.45%	$15,069.08	13.70%	13.54%	$692.04
Rhode Island	6,000	6.0	8	551	9.18	.33	394.96	6.58	.36	18.39
South Carolina	15,000	1.5	30	1,652	11.01	1.00	1,038.13	6.92	.93	47.53
South Dakota	6,000	6.0	14	892	14.87	.54	741.08	12.35	.67	34.24
Tennessee	25,000	2.5	44	5,511	22.04	3.35	3,255.40	13.02	2.93	149.76
Texas	50,000	5.0	80	5,707	11.41	3.47	4,488.74	8.98	4.03	205.98
Utah	1,000	.1	2	151	15.10	.09	128.00	12.80	.12	6.13
Vermont	5,000	.5	40	1,870	37.40	1.14	1,577.17	31.54	1.42	72.58
Virginia	40,000	4.0	45	5,757	14.39	3.50	3,596.34	8.99	3.23	165.08
Washington & N. Idaho	14,000	1.4	54	2,955	21.10	1.80	2,351.12	16.79	2.11	107.84
West Virginia	15,000	1.5	58	4,991	33.27	3.04	3,286.65	21.91	2.95	150.78
Wisconsin	30,000	3.0	38	2,492	8.31	1.51	1,825.74	6.08	1.64	83.82
Wyoming	3,000	.3	6	402	13.40	.24	256.00	8.53	.23	11.75
District of Columbia	6,000	.6	2	956	15.93	.52	862.20	14.37	.77	39.36
TOTAL			1,937	164,383			$ 111,309.96			$ 5,111.08

pr/5/8/52

Report on Denominational Participation in

The Call to United Christian Youth Action

Through April 30, 1,937 communities had reported the participation of 164,383 youth in The Call. During February a record was kept of the denominational participation. Approximately 400 communities reported their participation in terms of the denominational affiliation of the youth during this month.

Column I — Total reported and recorded as having participated in The Call from each denomination.

Column II — Percentage of denominational participation reported and recorded.

Column III — Projected total of denominational participation based on the percentage (Column II) of denominational participation and the total number of youth (164,383). These figures are only projected estimates, not an accurate record. They can be misleading for denominations whose membership is centered in a small geographical area, since no attempt was made to use a controlled sample group.

Denomination	I Number reported on denominational participation forms.	II Percentage of total from these forms.	III Projected estimate of total denominational participation
Advent Christian	—	—	—
A. M. E. Church	141	.30	493
A. M. E. Zion	74	.16	263
American Baptist	2,704	5.84	9,600
American Lutheran	335	.72	1,184
Assoc. Ref. Presb.	147	.32	526
Augustana Lutheran	144	.31	510
Canadian Baptist	—	—	—
Church of Brethren	604	1.30	2,137
Church of Christ	28	.06	99
Ch. of Eng. (Canada)	—	—	—
Church of God	187	.40	658
Ch. of Nazarene	108	.23	378
Chs. of God, NA	2	—	—
C. M. E. Church	117	.25	411

Report on Denominational Participation in

The Call to United Christian Youth Action

Through April 30, 1,357 communities had reported the participation of 164,383 youth in The Call. During February a record was kept of the denominational participation. Approximately 400 communities reported their participation in terms of the denominational affiliation of the youth during this month.

Column I — Total reported and recorded as having participated in The Call from each denomination.

Column II — Percentage of denominational participation reported and recorded.

Column III — Projected total of denominational participation based on the percentage (Column II) of denominational participation and the total number of youth (164,383). These figures are only projected estimates, not an accurate record. They can be misleading for denominations whose membership is centered in a small geographical area. Since no attempt was made to use a controlled sample group.

Denomination	I Number reported on denominational participation forms.	II Percentage of total from these forms.	III Projected estimate of total denominational participation
Advance Christian	---	---	---
A. M. E. Church	141	.30	493
A. M. E. Zion	74	.16	262
American Baptist	2,704	5.84	9,600
American Lutheran	535	.72	1,184
Assoc. Ref. Presb.	147	.32	526
Augustana Lutheran	144	.31	510
Canadian Baptist	---	---	---
Church of Brethren	604	1.30	2,137
Church of Christ	28	.06	99
Ch. of Exp. (Pneeda)	---	---	---
Church of God	187	.40	662
Ch. of Nazarene	108	.23	378
Chs. of God, Ky.	2	---	---
C. M. E. Church	117	.25	411

Community	327	.71	1,167
Cong. Christian	3,095	6.68	10,980
Cumb. Presby.	917	1.98	3,255
Danish Ev. Luth.	26	.06	99
E. U. B.	2,994	6.46	10,619
E. and R.	1,693	3.66	6,016
Disciples	3,348	7.23	11,885
Five Yr. Friends	140	.30	493
Methodist	11,829	25.54	41,983
Moravian	16	.03	49
Mennonite	86	.19	312
Nat. Baptist C. A.	83	.18	296
Nat. Baptist U. S. A.	90	.19	312
Presby. Canada	---	---	---
Presbyterian U. S.	2,362	5.10	8,384
Presbyterian U. S. A.	6,493	14.02	23,046
Prot. Episcopal	1,096	2.37	3,896
Ref. Church in Am.	72	.15	247
Seventh Day Baptist	14	.03	49
United Church (Canada)	---	---	---
United Lutheran	793	1.71	2,811
United Missionary	---	---	---
United Presbyterian	420	.91	1,496
Wesleyan Methodist	27	.06	99
Miscellaneous	4,871	10.55	17,342
TOTAL	46,319		

5/13/52
RLW:rk

Community	327	.71
Cong. Christian	3,039	6.68
Cumb. Presby.	917	1.98
Danish Ev. Luth.	26	.08
E. U. B.	2,394	6.46
E. and R.	1,693	3.65
Disciples	3,348	7.23
Five Yr. Friends	140	.30
Methodist	11,829	25.54
Moravian	16	.03
Mormons	86	.19
Nat. Baptist U. S. A.	83	.18
Nat. Baptist U. S. A.	30	.19
Presby. Canada	---	---
Presbyterian U. S.	3,582	8.10
Presbyterian U. S. A.	6,492	14.02
Prot. Episcopal	1,096	2.37
Ref. Church in Am.	72	.15
Seventh Day Baptist	14	.03
United Church (Canada)	---	---
United Lutheran	793	1.71
United Missionary	---	---
United Presbyterian	429	.91
Wesleyan Methodist	27	.06
Miscellaneous	4,971	10.85
TOTAL	46,319	